made for the purpose;

(c) the number of weavers likely to be covered under the scheme;

(f) whether Government have also made any review of the schemes implemented for strengthening of handloom sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) while the earning of handloom weavers varies from season to season depending on the demand and prices of raw materials and finished goods, Government has no specific information that the economic condition of handloom weavers in the country is deteriorating.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has formulated a comprehensive Plan for the development of handloom sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Apart from continuing certain on-going schemes of Seventh Plan which have yielded positive results, the following new schemes have been introduced for implementation during the Eighth Plan period:

1. Margin Money for Destitute Weavers.
2. Project Package Scheme.
3. Group Insurance Scheme.
4. Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme.
5. Silk Yarn Bank Scheme.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 300.00 crores has been earmarked for implementing the plan schemes during the Eighth Plan period.

(e) While it would not be possible to specify the number of weavers to be covered under the various schemes, it is proposed to extend a number of schemes to weavers outside the cooperative sector also.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The total emphasis in the Seventh Plan and in the earlier Plans had been on reaching across the weavers through cooperative societies and or through handloom development corporations. Since, it has led to the Limited coverage, some of the schemes of Eighth Plan have been re-designed to cover weavers outside the cooperative fold also, besides introduction of new schemes.

Action Against Cotton Exporting Agents

3554. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Bombay based cotton agents have exported cotton to other countries instead of Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the agents against whom any action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Demand of higher Quota for cotton export

3555. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton growers in the country have demanded that their export quota should be increased;

(b) if so, what quantity of cotton had been exported from Gujarat during the last three years together with the quantity demanded for export by the cotton growers; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the cotton growers get reasonable price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) exported 77,850 and 11,780 bales of cotton from Gujarat. In addition, Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation shipped 1.10 lakh bales during 1989-90 and 0.40 lakh bales during 1990-91. As per the last two weekly global tenders floated, CCI has sold 8716 bales of Gujarat cotton and is expected to sell more in future out of its (CCI's) allocation of 4 lakh bales. Further, an export quota of 30,000 bales has been allocated to Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation on 27th November, 1992 for export.

(c) In pursuance of the long-term policy for export of cotton and also considering the stock and size of the Crop, the Government releases export quota of cotton from time to time to safequard the interest of the cotton growers, so that their produce fetches reasonable prices.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में रेशम-डिपो खोले जाना

3556. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव**: क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेशम-डिपो खोले जाने के क्या मानदंड हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में रेशम-डिपो की कमी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 30 अक्तूबर, 1992 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला-वार कितने-कितने रेशम-डिपो हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इन राज्यों में रेशम डिपो की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत): (क) से (ग) रेशम उत्पादन राज्य का विषय होने के कारण यार्न की सप्लाई तथा कोसों की खरीद के लिए रेशम डिपो सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड केवल टसर कोसों और यार्न तथा घिचा यार्न के लिए चाईबासा (बिहार) में एक कच्चे माल का बैंक चला रहा है जिसका उप-डिपो नाथ नगर (बिहार) में है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में रेशम डिपो की कमी होने के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कार्यवाही करनी है यदि वे महसूस करती है कि रेशम डिपो की संख्या बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार भी अपने नीति-परक उपायों के जरिए समय-समय पर हस्तक्षेप करती है ताकि देश में रेशम और रेशम यार्न की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाया जा सके।

Distribution on Janata Cloth

3557. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently have issued any instructions directives to the State Governments for the proper distribution of janata cloth/controlled price cloth under the Public Distribution system;

(b) if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the malfunctioning of the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The implementation of Janata Cloth Scheme in the handloom sector is governed by a comprehensive. set of guidelines issued by Government of India to all implementing States. Under these guidelines each implementing agency is required to distribute at least 85% of its total production through consumer cooperatives and such other agencies conforming to the definition of Public Distribution system. The State Level Implementation Committees functioning under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary-in-charge of Handlooms with members drawn from